TISHKOV, B.N., fel'dsher (selo Malinovka, Stalingradskaya oblast')

Intravenous injections with a detached needle. Fel'd. i akush, no.6:51-53 Je '54. (MERA 7:7)

*INTROTONS

*intravenous, with detached needle)

*intravenous, with detached needle)

3-58-5-8/35 AUTHOR: Tishkov, I.A., Candidate of Historical Sciences TITLE: More Initiative in the Methodical Work of the Chairs of Social Sciences (Bol'she initsiativy v metodicheskoy rabote kafedr obshchestvennykh nauk) Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, Nr 5, pp 33 - 37 (USSR) PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: The development of the Soviet higher school during the last years is characterised by a marked growth of the systems of part-time tuition, especially that of instruction by correspondence. Therefore, the questions of work method with correspondence students is increasingly occupying the minds of the vuz workers, in this article concentrating on the social sciences, 1.e. primarily of the Marx-Lenin theory, the Communist Party history, etc. It is necessary to improve the present forms of work in correspondence. The Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy ekonomichenkiy institut (All-Union Economic Correspondence Institute) and the Severo-zapadnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (North-West Polytechnical Correspondence Institute) have introduced the cyclic system. The Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (All-Union Machine Construction Correspondence Institute) Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755820005-8"

3-58-5-8/35

More Initiative in the Methodical work of the Chairs of Social Sciences

and the Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut sovetskoy torgovli (All-Union Correspondence Institute of Soviet Trade) are mentioned as having obtained considerable experience on questions of method. The Chair of Marxism-Leninism of the Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (All-Union Correspondence Institute of Railroad Engineers) is severely criticized.

ASSOCIATION:

Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR (USSR Ministry of Higher Education)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

/ Both cr, I H.

AUTHOR: Tishkov, I.A., Candidate of Historical Sciences

3-8-3/34

TITLE:

Instructive Results (Pouchitel'nyye rezul'taty)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, #8, pp 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author tells why the Chair for the History of the KPSS and Dialectical and Historical Materialism, of the Voronezh Agricultural Institute (Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut) has been cited as an example for other chairs in Social Science.

He mentions the names of the instructors M. K. Meshcherina, P. T. Khudyakov, D. S. Novokshchenov, who have either already obtained their degrees or prepared their theses. V.I.Smirnova has prepared her thesis for obtaining a candidate's degree, while P. Ye. Pavlenko, T.K. Teplyakov and A. V. Losev are conducting the necessary degree research work. The instructors V. I.Chekalin, V.T.Ivankov and Yu.I.Padalkin are also occupied with such research. Dotsent M.K. Teplyakov, in charge of the Chair, is an able leader.

The author also quotes a few deficiencies noted in the delivery of lectures and in the seminar work on dialectical and historical materialism. The USSR Board of the Ministry

Card 1/2

指面圖 建氯甲烷甲基甲氧苯基甲基甲基甲基甲基

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755820005-8"

建设

Instructive Results

3-8-3/34

of Higher Education has approved

the Chair's activity.

ASSOCIATION:

Upravleniye prepodavaniya obshchestvennykh nauk (Social Science Teaching Administration)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

FISHKOV, Il'ya Alekseyevich; SEROV, I.D., red.; ZAKHARIKOV, A.N., red.izd-va; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Postwar struggle of the Communist Party for the restoration and development of the socialist national economy, 1945-1953]
Bor ba Kommunisticheskoi partii za vosstanovlenie i razvitie sotsialisticheskogo narodnogo khoziaistva v poslevoennyi period, 1945-1953 gody; materialy k lektsiiam pe kursu "Istoriia KPSS." Moskva, Gos.izdovo "Vysshaia shkola," 1960. 121 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Communist Party of the Soviet Union)
(Russia — Economic conditions)

TISHKOV, Kharalamni Summae (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

4、中国中华的大学中华的《中国的中国教育的大学》,5年经历史中国的中华的大学的一个一个工程的

Affiliation: Junior Scientific Collaborator, member of the staff of

Geografiya, Editor: Tyanko YORDANOV Source: Sofia, Geografiya, No 1, 1961, pp 20-22 and p 24

Data: "The Present and Future of Weather Forecasts." (pp 20-22)

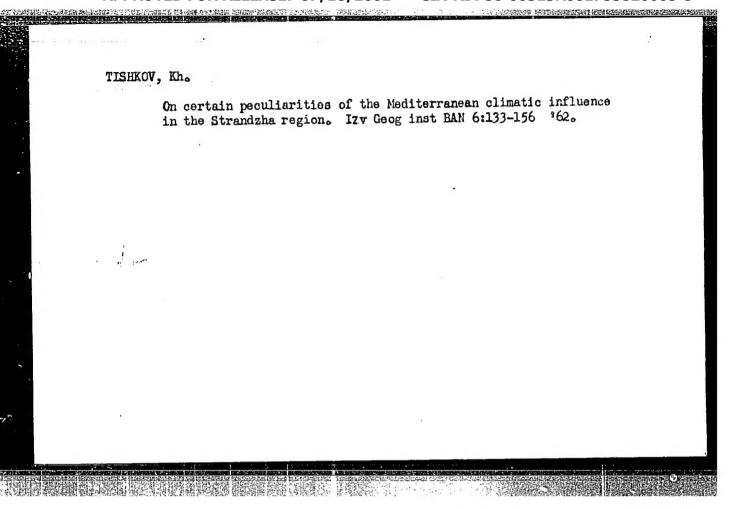
"Dimitur Y. Dimitrov's Book The Weather in Bulgaria, Published by Science and Art (Nauka i Izkustvo) State Publishers, Sofia, 1960, 152 Pages " (p 24)

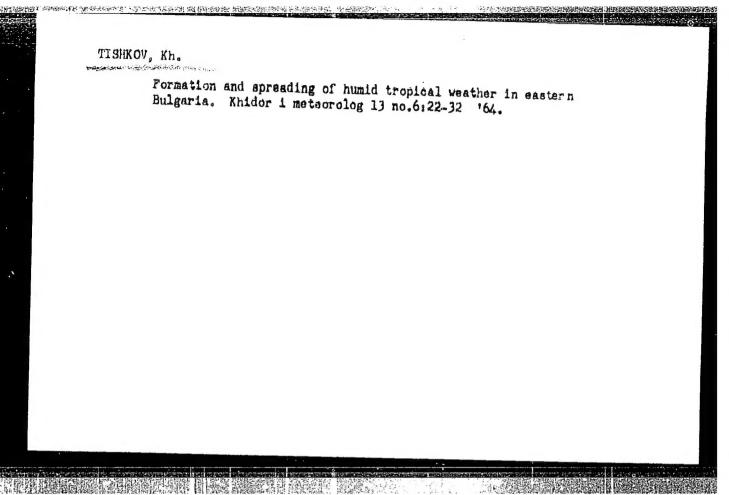
.

TISHKOV, Kharalampi S., n. sutr.

Why the ice is formed in the Bratsa Ledenika Cave. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 4: 87-90 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Geografski institut na Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite.

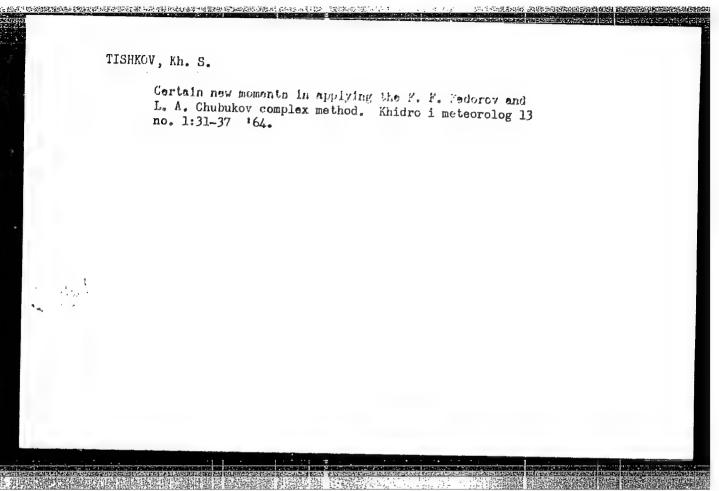


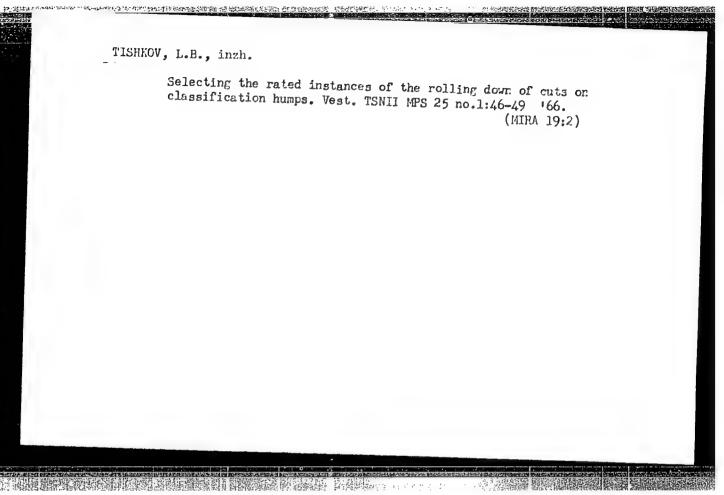


TISHKOV, Khar. S., n. sutr.

Thirty years of meteorologic observations over the Musala Mass if. Priroda Bulg 11 no. 6:104-107, 112 N-D 163.

1. Geografski i-t pri Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite.





SADIKOV, P.P.; ANAN'YEVA, S.A.; LEBEDEVA, T.P.; SMIRNOV, Ye.K.; PRIGOROVSKIY, V.F., inzh., red.; TISHKOV, L.B., KATOLICHENKO, V.A.; PANIN; A.V.; NOSKOV, Yu.A.; TRIFONOVA, M.G., KLEYMENOV, Ye.I.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

。 中国公司,阿尔克斯·斯里里特别的政策,但他们的特别的特别的一种的对对

[Technical equipment for large general-purpose freight yards]
Tekhnicheskoe osnashchenie krupnykh gruzovykh stantsii obshchego
pol'zovaniia. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor izd-vo. 1958. 186 p.
(Moscow. Moskovskii institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Trudy, no.161) (MIRA 12:2)
(Railroads--Yards--Equipment and supplies)

SADIKOV, P.P.; LEBELEVA, T.P.; KORSH, V.B.; BELENOV, V.K.; PETRUNENKOV, A.Ye.;
TISHKOV, 1-B.; ASHIKHMIN, A.K., inzh., retsenzent; PREDE, V.Yu.,
(Hizh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn.red.

[Technological equipment of railroad stations] Tekhnicheskoe
osnashchenie stantsii. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963.
153 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Railroads—Stations)
(Railroads—Equipment and supplies)

Speed of uncoupled cars at the points of "aiming" and "spacing" on the classification tracks of automated hump yards. Vest.TSHII MPS 22 no.5:12-17 '63. (MIRA 16:8) (Railroads—Hump yards) (Automation)

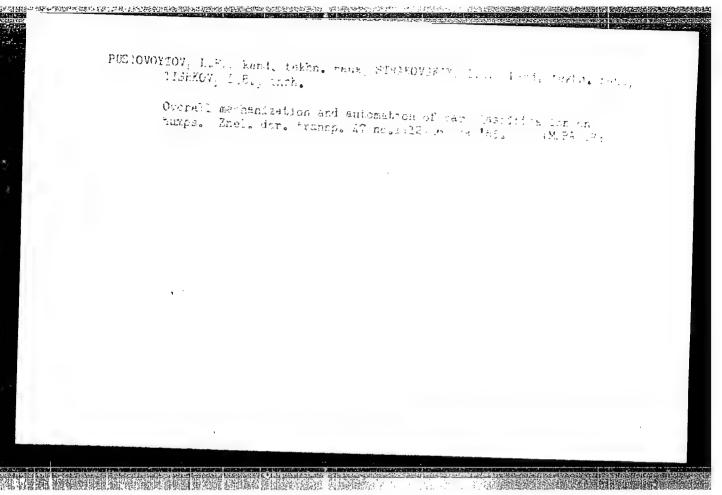
LEBEDEVA, T.P.; STRAKOVSKIY, I.I., TISHKOV, L.B.; LOMAKINA, N.N.;

ZABELLO, M.L.; SADIKOV, P.P.; PETRUNENKOV, A.Ye.; BELENOV, V.K.;

ARUTYUNOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; PETROVA, V.L., inzh., red.;

BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Basic requirements related to the technical equipment of classification yards] Osnovnye trebovaniia k tekhnicheskomu osnashcheniiu sortirovochnykh stantsii. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 218 p. (Its TRUDY, no.270). (MIRA 17:3)



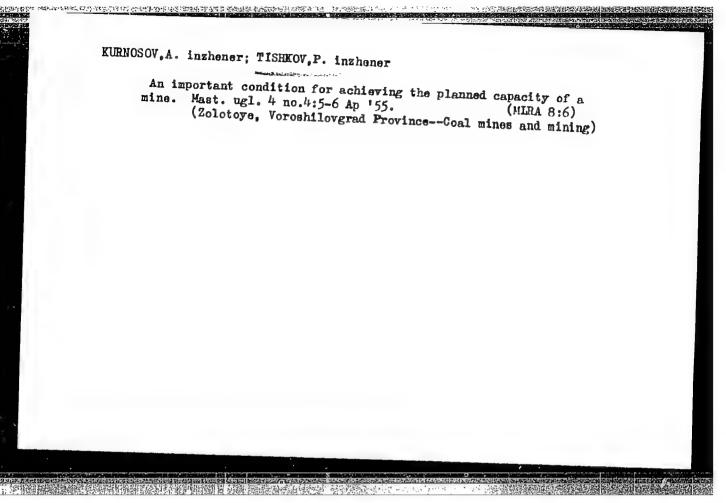
Wider use of metallic supports. Mast. ugl. 4 no.1:15-16 Ja '55.
(Mine timbering)

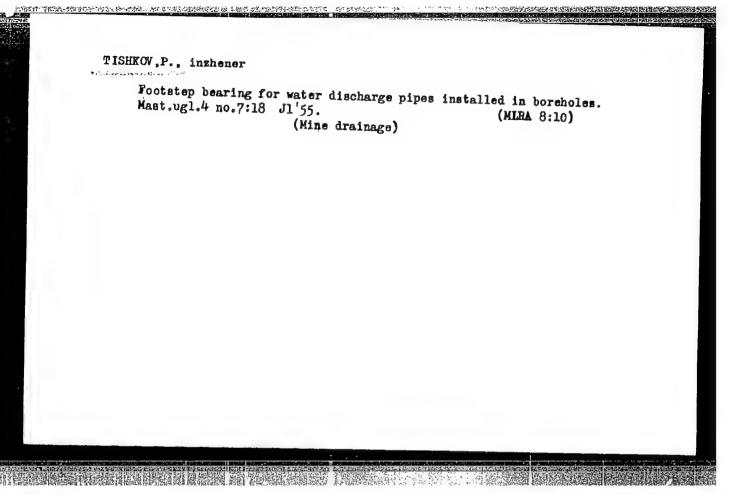
(MLRA 8:6)

KURNOSOV, A., inzhener; TISHKOV, P., inzhener

SKR-11 conveyor intermediary tension roller. Mast.ugl.4 no.9:
14-15 S*55. (MIRA9:1)

(Conveying machinery)





KRAVCHENKO, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TISHKOV, P.A., gornyy insh.

Maintenance costs and the distribution of lateral drifts. Ugol!
Ukr. 4 no.12:33 D '60.

(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

(Coal mines and mining--Costs)

 TISHKOV, Petr Alekseyevich; KURNOSOV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; KIRIYENKO,O., redaktor; VUYEK,M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of new types of mine supports] Primenenie novykh vidov krepi. Kiev. Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1955. 38 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Mine timbering)

Water outbreak from sandstones occurring in the soil of coal seams in the "Pervomaiskala" mine. Ugol' 29 no.4:38-40 Ap '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kurnosov).

2. Trest Pervomayskugol' (for Tishkov).

(Voroshilovgrad--Coal mines and mining)

(Voroshilovgrad) (Water, Underground)

(Coal mines and mining--

AUTHOR	TISHKOY P.G.			PA -	2992	
TITLE	The Second Relaxation in a Spin Sy (Vtoraya relaksatsiya v spin-syste Russian.)	eme pri	Room To komnata;	emperatu kh temp	res. eraturakh	
PERIODICAL	Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki pp 620 - 621 (USSR).	. 1957,	Vol 32,	Nr 3,		
	Received: 6/1957		Revi	lewed: 6	/1957	
ABSTRACT	The Investigation of paramagnetic absorption in Cr(NO ₃) ₃ .9H ₂ O					
	in parallel fields at 300° K by means of the method of the lattice current led to the discovery of a phenomen on which is unusual for room temperatures. The absorption curve $\chi''(H_{ })$, which is shown in a diagram for the frequency $\gamma = 160$ megacycles of the oscillating field, has a very marrow maximum. The right half width of the curve is of the order of 300 Ørsted. With increasing γ the maximum of absorption shifts towards the direction of the greater field strength of the constant magnetic field:					
	Y in megacycles	48	93	131	160	
	magnetic field strength (Ørsted) in maximum	250	290	330	360	
CAPD 1/z						
CARD 1/3						

PA - 2992

The Second Relaxation in a Spin System at Room Temperatures.

The intensity of the maximum absorption (in comparison to the absorption at field strength H_o) decreases in the investigated interval of form 10 to 160 megacycles with increasing frequency. At frequencies of the order of 600 megacycles the shape of the curve of paramagnetic resonance differs only from the ordinary curve $\chi''(H_{\parallel})$, which is described by the formula $\chi''' = (1 - F)^2 c_{\parallel} \gamma$ developed by SHAPOSHNIKOV.

The phenomenon discovered is apparently connected with a new form of a spin-spin relaxation, which was discovered by GORTER and DE VRIJER in chromium-potassium quartzes at temperatures of liquid hydrogen.

GORTER and his collaborators then discovered this relaxation also in a number of other substances, but only, as was found in the case of the first experiments, at very low temperatures. At room temperature, as far as the author knows, this effect has up to now not been observed.

CARD 2/3

The Second Relaxation in a Spin System at Room Temperatures.

By means of the lattice current method the author is at present carrying out analogous investigations with other chromium salts and also with the salts on Mn⁺⁺, Cu⁺⁺ and Fe⁺⁺. (No illustrations.)

ASSOCIATION: Physical-Technical Institute of the KAZAN* Branch of the Academy of Science of the USSR.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: 11. 12. 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 3/3

24(3) AUTHOR: Tishkov, P. G. 807/56-36-5-1/76 TITLE: Measurement of the Spin-Lattice Relaxation Time in Some Mn++-Salt Solutions (Izmereniye vremeni spin-reshetochnoy relaksatsii v nekotorykh rastvorakh soley Mn++) PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1337-1341 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The author of the present paper gives a report on experimental investigations he carried out of the spin-lattice relaxation time & by means of measurements of the quality factor Q of the coil of a resonance vibration circuit. Determination was carried out by measurement of the absorption coefficient $\chi^{\prime\prime}$ and using the formula $\Delta E = -4\pi \eta \chi'' E Q$, where E denotes the voltage generated on the resonance circuit. Determination of relaxation time was carried out by means of the Q-meter of the type KV-1. Two methods are, in principle, possible: χ "-measurement in the broad frequency range and Card 1/4 construction of the $\chi''(\nu)$ -curve; 2) χ'' -measurement at 2

E surement of the Spin-Lattice Relaxation Time SOV/56-36-5-1/76 in Some Mn++-Salt Solutions frequencies and computation of ζ_{L} according to the formula developed by Casimir and Du Pret $\chi'' = \chi_0 F_{L} \gamma / (1 + \beta_L^2 \gamma^L)$, $F = H^2/(b/c + H^2)$; b/c is a constant characterizing the internal magnetic field in the paramagnetics. Experiments were carried out on $Mn(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2.6H_2O$ at the frequencies of 1; 1.5; 2 and 3 Megacycles, and on $MnCl_2AH_2O$ at 3.5; 5.25; 7 and 10 Megacycles. In glycerin solutions of the latter salt work was carried out at 12, 21.5, 32 and 43 Megacycles at the molar concentrations of 3.9, 1.8, 0.9, 0.45 and 0.225 Mol/1. Results: 1200 1600 200 2400 2800 3200 1.1 3600 H [Oe] 1.45 1.7 2.1 2.45 2.7 SL. 108 3.1 1.4 1.7 1.95 2.3 2.7 2.9 3.15 1.85 2.15 2.5 1.4 1.65 2.75 Figure 1 shows the dependence of g_{L} on field strength Card 2/4 within the range of between 800 and 3200 oe at various

Leasurement of the Spin-Lattice Relaxation Time in Some Mn⁺⁺-Salt Solutions

SOV/56-36-5-1/76

concentrations in form of a diagram. A family of nearly monotonously rising curves is obtained, which are near to one another especially within the range of low field strengths, i. e. the concentration of the paramagnetic salt exercises but little influence upon the spin-lattice relaxation times. Results:

Curve	Molar Concentration	b/c	9.	D
1	3.9	2.5.10 ⁶	0.88.10-8	0.147
2	1.8	2.4.106	0.95.10-8	• • •
3	0.9	2.27.106	1.14.10-8	0.155
4	0.45	2.1.106	1.5.10-8	0.17

The following holds according to Brons - Van Vlocks

$$\beta_L = \beta_0 \frac{b/c + H^2}{b/c + pH^2}$$

Card 3/4

measurement of the Spin-Lattice Relaxation Time
in Some Mn⁺⁺-Salt Solutions

SOV/56-36-5-1/76

Measuring results are in good agreement with this formula, as well as the Casimir-du Pret theory, if the spin-spin absorption is taken into account. The author finally thanks B. M. Kozyrev for supervising work and for his help, and he also thanks V. I. Avvakumov for taking part in the discussions. The applicability of the Q-meter for the purpose of such investigations was first pointed out by Yu. Ya. Shamonin. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk (Physico-Technical Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED:

July 2, 1958

Card 4/4

I I SH NUV, V.G.

24.2110,24.2200,24.7900,

16.8100,5(4)

76969 SOV/56-37-6-9/55

AUTHORS:

Avvakumov, V. I., Garif'yanov, N. S., Kazyrev, B. M.,

Tishkov, P. G.

TITLE:

Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in

Electrolyte Solutions

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki,

1959, Vol 37, Nr 6, pp 1564-1569 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Measurements were made of the paramagnetic resonance and paramagnetic relaxation in aqueous solutions of MnO_3 , $MnCl_2$, $Cr(NO_3)_3$, and $Cu(NO_3)_2$. An analysis of the experimental results showed that the complex Cu2+Y6 has

a structure of bipyramid stretched in the direction of one of the symmetry axes of the fourth order (cf. V. I. Avvakumov, Zhur. eskp. i teoret. fiz., 37, 1017, 1959). This effect for the hexahydrate complex in liquid

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solutions is dynamic in nature (cf. B. M. Kozyrev, Faraday Soc. Discussions, 19, 135, 1955). This means that

Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Electrolyte Solutions

76969 SOV/56-37-6-9/55

in a given position of the ligand along the axes in a rectangular system of coordinates, the bipyramidal complex can be stretched in the direction of any three coordinates of the axes. All states in this case are energetically identical. In order to pass from one state into another, the system must overcome a potential barrier, which for the hexahydrate complex

 \sim 1000 cm⁻¹. It was calculated that the transfer proceeds at a frequency of \sim 10¹¹sec⁻¹. At the same frequency the returning of the electron density of the magnetic ion also takes place. This leads to an averaging of the g-factor. The electric field of the violet modification of the salt $Cr(H_2O)_6^{-1}$ 3+ has

in the main a cubic symmetry which, because of the effect of the particles of the second coordinational medium, contains an admixture of the fields of lower symmetry. The fluctuation of the fields caused by these particles is sufficiently slow. The existence of such fields was confirmed by comparing the observed

Card 2/4

Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Electrolyte Solutions

76969 SOV/56-37-6-9/55

width of lines in solutions with the period of the spin-lattice relaxation for 0.1 M solutions of $Cr^{3+}(\Delta H = 200 \text{ G}, P_1 \sim 10^{-8} \text{sec}).$ These fields are weaker than the axial fields in solid chromium alum, because the total spectral width in powdered alum is considerably wider than the width of a single line observed in solutions. In the green modification of Cr^{3+} salts, the paramagnetic resonance line is still Cr(H₂O)₄X₂ wider because the complex is less symmetrical. The magnetic complexes of Mn²⁺ in diluted solutions have nearly a pure cubic symmetry, whereas in nonaqueous MnCl solutions there were observed very wide resonance lines at a given relaxation period. This was explained by the presence of a strong axial component of the crystal field, which is caused by the presence of ionic molecules of the type X^--Mn-X^- . The experimental values ho_1 for a given magnitude of H in the case of $Mn(NO_3)_p$ gradually increased upon dilution:

Card 3/4

Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Electrolyte Solutions

76969 SOV/56-37-6-9/55

approximately 50-60% with a change in the concentration by several moles up to 0.25 M. The anion had a small effect on the magnitude of this phenomenon. These data accord with the theory of S. A. Al'tshuler and K. A. Valiev (cf. Zhur. eksp. i teoret. fiz., 35, 974, The text contains a diagram of the setup; 4 graphs; and 14 references, 10 Soviet, 1 Dutch, I U.K., 2 U.S. The U.K. and U.S. references are: (1) U. Opik, M. H. L. Pryce, Proc. Roy. Soc., A238, 425, 1957; (2) B. R. McGarvey. J. Phys. Chem., 61, 1232, 1957; (3) H. J. Mc Connell. J. Chem. Phys., 25, 709, 1956.

ASSOCIATION:

Phys.-Tech. Inst. of the Kazan Branch of Acad.

Sciences USSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut kazanskogo

filiala Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED:

July 6, 1959

Card 4/4

lishking P.C.

\$/056/60/038/02/04/061 B006/B011

24.2200 AUTHORS:

Tishkov, P. G., Vishnevskaya, G. P.

TITLE:

Paramagnetic Relaxation in Manganese Salt Solutions

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 335 - 340

TEXT: The authors measured the paramagnetic absorption in parallel and perpendicular fields in aqueous manganese salt solutions at concentrations of 0.25 mole/liter and more. In the paper under review, they report on the method applied and results obtained. Measurements were made with a Q-meter described in a previous paper (Ref. 1). It had already been shown there that the spin - lattice relaxation time & and the

constant b/c in liquid electrolyte solutions can be determined with a Q-meter by measuring χ'' at two frequencies, in which case it is necessary to effect a correction for spin - spin absorption according to I. G. Shaposhnikov (Ref. 3). For this purpose, the absorption in zero fields is measured and compared with that in perpendicular fields; it

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Paramagnetic Relaxation in Manganese Salt Solutions

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is furthermore assumed that the spin - spin absorption in fields = 1,500 oe be negligibly small. Measurements were made at frequencies of 12, 21, 32, and 42 Mc/sec. All frequency combinations were used for the determination of \$\int_{\text{L}}\$, except 32 with 42 Mc/sec, as these are much too similar. The calculated mean values of \$\int_{\text{L}}\$ for MnsO (1 mole/liter, 22°C) are given in Table 1 (in the dimension 10° sec) for 7 field strength values between 1,200 and 3,600 oe. The values are the mean value is ±6%. The values of b/c for MnsO solution (3.2 moles/liter, 22°C) are given in Table 2: b/c lies on an average at (2.48 ± 0.18) \cdot 10° , the deviation of the values from the mean value amounts to \(\text{L} + 10% \cdot \text{This is illustrated by Fig. 1 which shows the curves ("(H) in MnsO (3.2 moles/liter, 300°K) at all of the four frequencies. The experimental \$\int_{\text{L}}\$ values of aqueous solutions of Mn(NO 3) 2, MnsO 4, and Mncl 2 are with 10°8 sec of the same order as with solid

Card 2/4

Paramagnetic Helaxation in Manganese Salt Solutions

S/056/60/038/02/04/061 B006/B011

Brons-Van Vleck, as is shown in Fig. 2 by a comparison between experimental and theoretical curves for manganese nitrate, -sulfate, and -chloride solution (2 moles/liter). Fig. 3 illustrates the dependence of β_L on the type of anion and the concentration N, of Mn⁺⁺ ions in aqueous solutions of these salts. β_L is found to grow with increasing dilution, especially in manganese chloride solutions. At low concentrations the difference of the β_L values of the three solutions decreases. The rules observed are explained by the theory formulated by S. A. Al*tshuler and K. A. Valiyev (Ref. 7), in the same way as the temperature dependence of β_L , which was experimentally investigated in manganese nitrate solution (2 moles/liter) at -2, +22, and +58°C. Moreover, the dependence of the internal field constants b/c on the type of anion and on N was also investigated. It was found (Fig. 4) that b/c rises practically linearly with N, the fastest in the case of chloride, the slowest with nitrate. Fig. 4 illustrates, for MnCl₂, the concentra-

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Paramagnetic Relaxation in Manganese Salt Solutions

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tion dependence of ΔH , ${}^{\circ}_{L^9}$ and ${}^{\circ}_{S}$ (spin-spin relaxation time). The paramagnetic resonance absorption line width ΔH and the relaxation times L and S are linked by the relation $\Delta H \approx 1/\beta_S + 1/\beta_L$. It follows from the results obtained that the investigation of g in electrolyte solutions permits the determination of the structure of such solutions. The authors finally thank B. M. Kozyrev for guidance and assistance given, as well as B. K. Silant'yeva for having taken part in the experiments. A. I. Rivkind is mentioned. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references: 9 Soviet, 1 American, 1 German, and

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the

Kazan Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

July 6, 1959

Card 4/4

TISHKOV, P. G., CAND PHYS-MATH SC., "PARAMAGNETIC RE-LAXATION IN LIQUID SOLUTIONS OF SALTS OF THE IRON OROUP ELEMENTS." [KAZAN¹], 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPECED RSFSR. KAZAN¹ ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER STATE UNIVINENI V. I. UL¹YANOV-LENIN). (KL-DV, 11-61, 209).

-23-

VISHNEVSKAYA, G.P.; TISHKOV, P.G.

Paramagnetic relaxation in vanadyl sulfate and its solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:841-843 F 162. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Fiziko tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Arbuzovym.
(Vanadium sulfate Magnetic properties)

and and a property of the property of the state of the st EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T L 32665-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0787/0789 (A) ACC NR. AP6015044 AUTHOR: Prokopiyev, V. P.; Tishkov, P.G.; Shreybert, A. I.; Kherdin, A. P. ORG: Volgograd Politechnic Institute (Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) TITLE: Investigation of methylmethacrylate in the presence of helcnitroperoxides by the gain-scho method SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 787-789 TOPIC TAGS: methylmethacrylate, polymerisation, peroxide, gel, proton interaction, spin relexation prin subs method ABSTRACT: Investigation of methylmethacrylate polymerization in the presence of 4-chloro-and-4-bromo-4,4-dinitrobutyryl peroxides was carried out at 500 and a peroxide concentration of 3.7x10-2 mol/1. Halonitroperoxides initiate the polymerization of methylmethacrylate without a noticeable gel effect. The nature of proton spin-lattice relaxation during polymerisation with and without air was shown. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract] SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007 UDG: 66.095.26 + 678:744

Card 1/1. BLG

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755820005-8"

VISHNEVSKAYA, G.P.; KOZYREV, B.M.; TISHKOV, P.G.

Paramagnetic relaxation in concentrated aqueous solutions of (VO)2+. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:644-646 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

l. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR i Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Arbuzovym.

VISHNEVSKAYA, G.P.; TISHKOV, P.G.

Paramagnetic relaxation in vanadyl salt solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.5:1149-1152 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR i Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.Ye. Arbuzovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4016513 S/0020/64/154/005/1149/1152

AUTHORS: Vishnevskaya, G.P.; Tishkov, P.G.

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TITLE: Paramagnetic relaxation in vanadyl salt solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 5, 1964, 1149-1152

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation parameter, spin lattice relaxation, spin spin relaxation, vanadyl, vanadyl solution, acid medium, vanadium complex, glycerin, ion concentration, aqueous solution, vanadyl sulphate, solid sulfate, electron relaxation, exsiccator

ABSTRACT: This investigation deals with the determination of the spin-lattice and spin-spin relaxation time of vanadyl acqueous solutions with various acid contents and glycerin additions. VOCl2 solutions with concentrations of 3 and 4 mole/liter were selected for measuring purposes, and measurements were also made in aqueous and glycerin solution of vanadyl sulfate (VOSO4 · 3H2O) with a concentration of about 1.5 mole/liter. Solutions with a maximum glycerin content were measured in a temperature range of 295 to 368K. It was found that the spin-lattice relaxation in aqueous-glycerin 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016513

solutions undergoes a greater change than in aqueous solutions alone. It is assumed that the rapid change of the spin-lattice relaxation in aqueous-glycerin solutions with temperature is due to the fact that glycerin viscosity changes rapidly with temperature in relation to water viscosity. A careful investigation has been made of solid vanadyl sulfate as well as VOCl2·5H2O powder. The solid vanadyl in an exsiccator with sulfuric acid. The temperature measurements time within the temperature range of 293 to 268K is not affected by temperature, but there is a definite relationship with the (~3 mole/liter). "In conclusion, we take the opportunity to express tinuous assistance in the project." Orig. art. has: I figure and I

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016513

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the Kazan Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Kazan Chemicaltechnical

OTHER:

003

SUBMITTED: '080ct63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE : CH NO REF SOV:

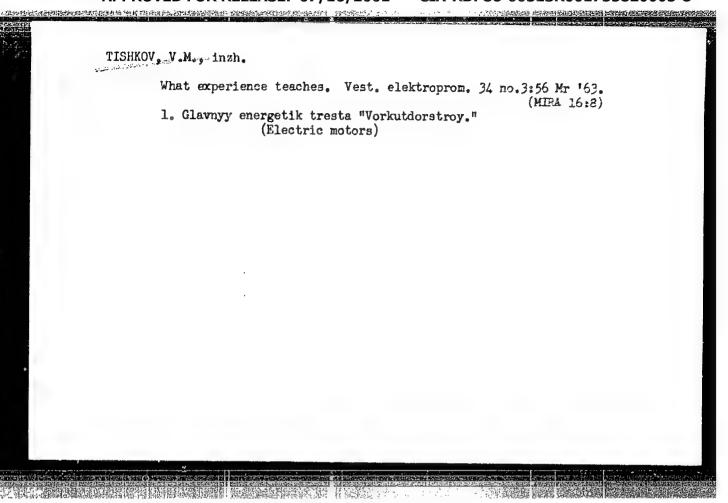
Card 3/3

TISHKOY, Sergey Ivanovich [TSishkou, S.]; RABINOVICH, A., red.; KALECHITS, G. [Kalechyts, H.], tekhn.red.

[Growing corn in White Russia] Vyroshchvanne kukuruzy u BSSR. Minsk, Dzierzh.vyd-vs BSSR. Red.sel'skahaspaderchai lit-ry, 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk BSSR.

(White Russia--Corn (Maize))



PETRAKOVSKIY, A.P., inzh.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya., inzh.; TISHCHENKO, C.I., inzh.; SOLODOVNIKOV, V.V., inzh.

Use of compressed air in intensifying open-hearth smelting with furnace operation by the parap process. Stal! 23 no.12:1079-1082 D !63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

TISHCHENKO, O.I.; OKHRIMOVICH, B.P.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.; KULAKOV, I.I.; KHRUSTAL*KOV, L.A.; VASILEVSKIY, P.A.; PASYUK, K.I.

New method of building arc furnace hearths. Metallurg 8 no.2:15-17 F 163. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Chelyabinskiy institut ogneuporov.

(Electric furnaces—Design and construction)

LEVENETS, N.P.; SAMARIN, A.M.; SEMIKIN, I.D.; KAZAKOV, V.E.; BEMBINEK, Ye.I.;

PANYUKHNO, L.G.; SVINOLOBOV, N.P.; AVERIN, S.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.;

ZELENSKIY, V.D.; LAYKO, B.G.; TISHCHENKO, O.I.; OKHRIMOVICH, B.P.;

DANILOV, A.M.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.; PANOV, M.A.; MARKELOV, A.I.;

PETROV, A.K.; VASILEVSKIY, P.A.; PASYUK, K.I.; NESTEROV, V.I.;

KHRUSTAL'KOV, L.A.; GLAZKOV, V.S.; MAKAGON, V.G.; FOMIN, G.G.;

TRISHCHENKO, V.D.; KORZH, V.P.; SUYAROV, D.I.; ARSEYEV, A.V.;

PAVLYUCHENKO, A.A.; ZHADAYEV, V.G.; KONDORSKIY, R.I.; MOROZOVA,

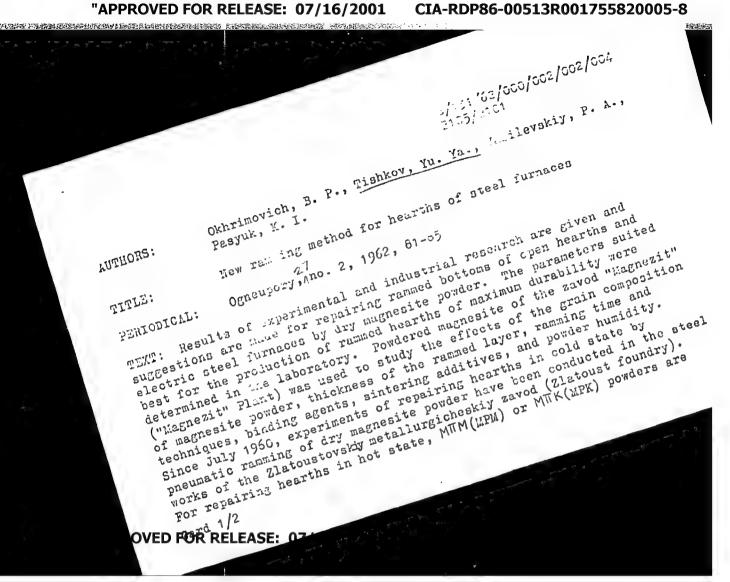
I.A.; KOCHETOV, V.V.; PRUZHINER, V.L.; MALEVICH, I.A.;

MALIOVANOV, D.I.; ZAKOVRYASHIN, I.I.; NOVSKIY, I.S.; NOVIKOVA,

V.P.; GRISHIN, K.N.; MOSKOVSKAYA, M.L.; KORNEYEV, B.M.

Inventions. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:75-76 My-Je 164. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755820005-8"



B/151/02/000/002/002/004 B105/_ 01

New repaing method for hearths ...

molte on to the walls and vaults. To increase the dirability of hearths of stall furnaces especially when melting high-quality steels, the former are ye duced by ramming dry magnesite powder with a minimum content of 88% MgO. The greatest density of the working layer of hearths is obtained by using magnesite powders with a 65-75% content of the 4-0.1 mm fraction, 35-25% of a fraction < 0.1 mm including 25-15% < 0.06 mm. To improve the hearth density without a considerable reduction in refractoriness, up to 5% of titanomagnetite concentrate is added. Ramming and repairing hearths 1th dry magnesite powder increases their durability considerably and reduces the time of waiting and the consumption of magnesite powder and fuels. To promote the application of the new technique, the production of magnesite powder of the required grain composition will have to be applied, in the "Magnezit" plant. There are 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Foundry)
(Okhrimovich, B. P., Tishkov, Yu. Ya.); Institut
ogneuporov v. g. Satke (Institute of Refractories in Satka)
(Vasilevskiy, P. A., Pasyuk, K. I.)

Card 2/2

TSAREGORODTSEV, P.P.; IZOTOV, N.P.; TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.

Reduction of idle periods in the maintenance of beauties.

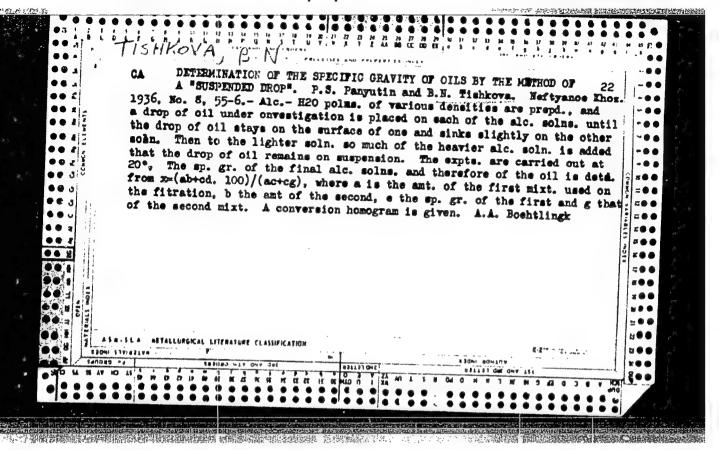
Reduction of idle periods in the maintenance of hearths. Metallurg 9 no.11:15 N 64. (MIRA 18:2)

TISHKOV, Yu.Ya.; KREST'YANINOV, V.F.; VASILEVSKIY, P.A.

.... सर सामान्या व्यवस्थान स्वयं स्वयं

Rammed hearth of a 190-ton furnace. Metallurg 8 no.5:13-15 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Open-hearth furnaces-Maintenance and repair)



IL'INA, N.V.; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A.; SHADRINA, M.N.; TISHKOVA, K.S.

and the party to the factory of the control of the

Durability of lining of rotary kilns in 1962. TSement 29 no.5:9-11 S-0 '63, (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti.

IL'INA, N.V.; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A.; SHADRINA, M.N.; TISHKOVA, K.S.

Analysis of the stability of linings of rotary kilms. Element 28 no.6:

16-17 N-D '62.

1. Cosudarstvennyy institut po ptoyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam taementnoy promyshlennosti i dosudarstvennyy vesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut taementnoy promyshlennosti.

(Kilns, Rotary) (Refractory materials)

TISHKOVA, L.D.

Effect of pentoxyl on the healing of penetrating linear wounds of the cornea; an experimental study. Shor. nauch. trud. SCGMI no.14:108-113 '63. (MTRA 18:0)

l. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent D.I. Zatsepin) i iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. dotsent med. nauk A A. Kolosova) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

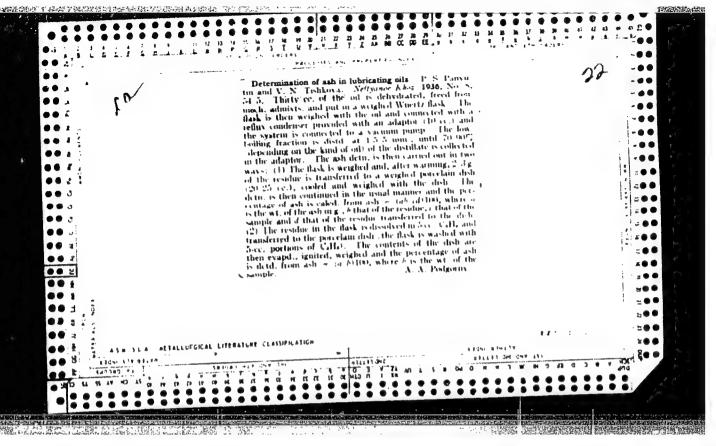
TISHKOVA, L.D., ordinator.

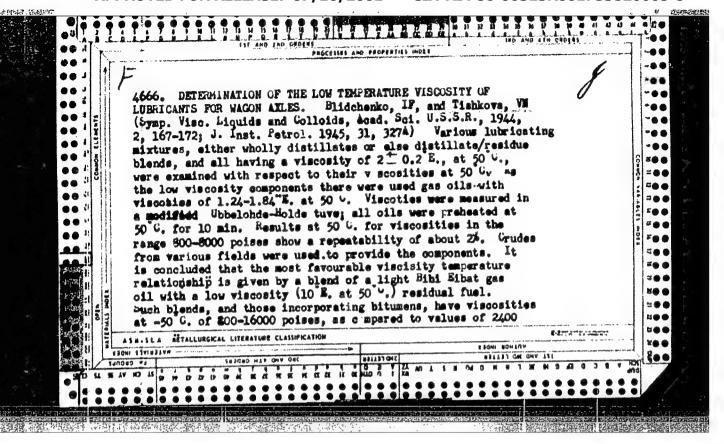
Province. Oft. zhur. 13 no.6:348-351 58. (MIRA 12:1)

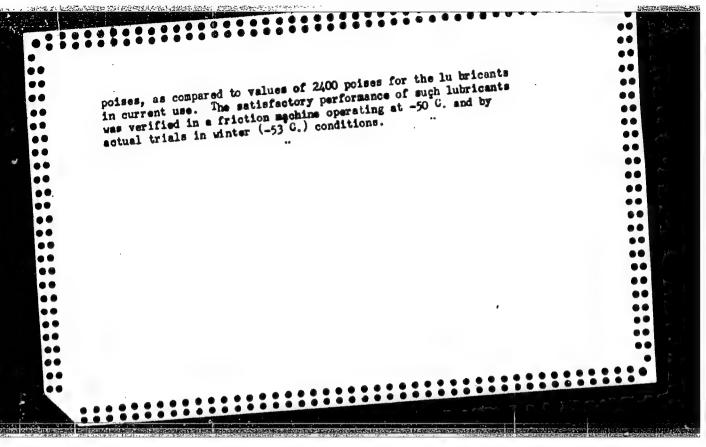
l. Iz glaznov kliniki imeni K. Kh. Orlova (zav. - zasluzhennyv devatel' nauki prof. P.F. Arkhangel'skiy) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

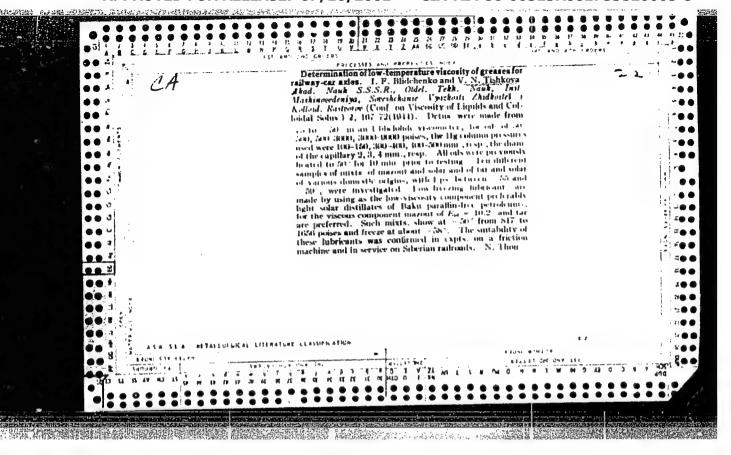
(EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

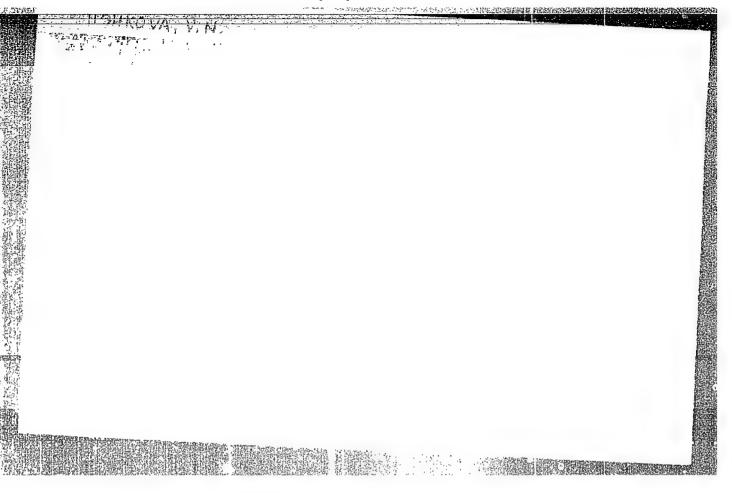
(ROSTOV PROVINCE--AGRICULTURAL LABORERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)







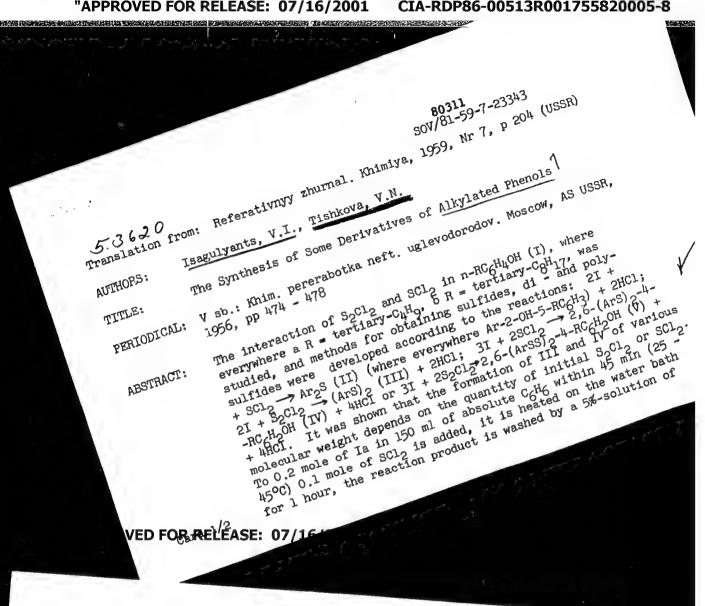




IL'INA, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHADRINA,
M.N., inzh.; TISHKOVA, K.S., inzh.

Durability of brick linings in rotary kilns. TSement 30 no.6:9-11
N-D *64.

(MIRA 18:1)



sov/81-59-7-23343

The Synthesis of Some Derivatives of Alkylated Phenols

Na CO3, the solvent is distilled off in the vacuum, and II a is extracted by CoHo, yield 97%. In an analogous way from 41.2 g Ib in 62 ml CoHo and 10.3 g SC12, 43 g II b is obtained. To 30 g of I a in 150 ml CoH at 20 - 45°C gradually 13.5 g S2C12 is added and by a method analogous to that described above 36 g III a 1s separated. In the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 mole Ib in 62 ml College and 0.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 97% III b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of the same way from 0.2 ml college and 0.1 ml college and 0.1 ml college and 0.1 ml college and 0.1 ml college and 0.2 m and U.1 mole S₂Cl₂ 9/% 111 b is obtained. IV a is obtained with a yield of 9% by interaction of 0.15 mole I a in 112 ml C₂H₂ with 0.1 mole SCl₂. From 22.5 g I a in 112.5 ml C₃H₄ and 13.5 g S₂Cl₂ 28.5 g V a (solid transparent V b. From 37.5 g I a in 150 ml C₃H₄ and 20.6 g SCl₂ 42 g 2,6 (3-ArS-2-OH-5-C₁H₄C₂H₅OH (VI a) was obtained; when VI a is rubbed an -C4H9C6H2S) 2-4-C4H9C6H2OH (VI a) was obtained; when VI a is rubbed an amorphous powder is obtained. To 0.15 mole n-HOC₆H₄C(C₆H₅)(CH₃)₂ (VII) in 50 ml C₆H₆ 0.1 mole SCl₂ was added and after processing of the reaction mixture the sulfite of VII 2,6 =(Ar'S)2 = 4 = (C₆H₅)(CH₃)2^{CC₆H₂OH was separated [where freezing to a hard mass at 000].}

ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.N.; FAVORSKAYA, N.A.; OGANESYAN, R.O.

Substituted hindered phenols and their use as antioxidants for petroleum products. Trudy MNI no.23:42-61 '58. (MIRA 12:1) (Phenols) (Alkylation) (Petroleum products--Additives)

APPROVED FOR REJEASES 07/4.6/2001 CIA-RDP86-00515R00 745882000518

ISAGULTANTS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.H.; PAPOK, K.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

Research in the field of the synthesis of additives for petrolows products. Report No.1: Synthesis of phenolates of sulfides and disulfides of substituted phenols. Trudy MNI no.23:31-41 '56'. (MIRA 12:1) (Phenoxides) (Petroleum products—Additives)

ISAGULYAMTS, V.I.: TISHKOVA, V.N.: PAPOK, K.K.: ZUSEVA, B.S.

Synthesis of phenolates of sulfides and disolfides of substituted phenols. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz l no.11:97-103 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M.Gubkina. (Phenoxides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755820005-8"

SOV/81-59-16-58532

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 414 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N., Papok, K.K., Zuseva, V.S.

TITLE: Investigation in the Field of the Synthesis of Admixtures to Petroleum Products. Communication I. The Synthesis of Phenolates of Sulfides and Disulfides of Substituted Phenols

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstv. zhidk. topliva, 1958, Nr 7, pp 378-389

ABSTRACT: With the aim of studying the synthesis of phenolates of sulfides and disulfides of various substituted phenols and the effect of the composition and the structure on their properties as admixtures to impricants, the authors synthesized and investigated several alkylphenolates containing various quantities of S. In the molecule, various alkyl radicals and various metals. It has been found that the solubility of the phenolates depends on the nature of the substituting radical and increases with an increase in the length of the side chain in the aromatic ring. Phenolates with a long chain of C4 or containing an aralkyl radical do not dissolve

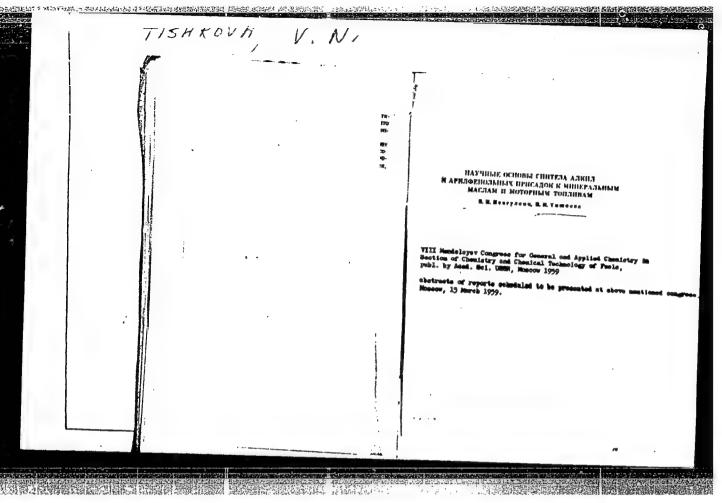
sov/81-59-16-58532

Investigation in the Field of the Synthesis of Admixtures to Petroleum Products. Communication I. The Synthesis of Phenolates of Sulfides and Disulfides of Substituted

in mineral oil. The most efficient admixtures are phenolates of alkali or alkali earth metals. An increase in the amount of S up to 13 - 15% improves the antioxidation properties of the phenolates. The most active admixtures are phenolates containing a tertiary alkyl radical with 8 - 10 carbon atoms. The initial substituted phenolates for the preparation of efficient admixtures should be substituted phenols obtained in the alkylation of phenol by isoolefines, but not by chlorinated paraffin.

S. Rozenfel'd.

Card 2/2



ISACULIANTS, V.I. (Leningrad); TISHKOVA, V.N. (Leningrad); FAVORSKAIA, N.A. (Leningrad); OGANESIAN, R.O. (Leningrad)

Substituted shaded phenols and their use as antioxidant additives of mineral oil products. Tr. from the Tussian. Kem.tud.kozl.MTA 12 no.4:363-381 '59. (ERAI 9:4)

1. Leningradi Tudomanyegyetem.
(Phenols)

(Mineral oils)

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5/081/61/000/020/085/089 B110/B147

11.0170 (also 3019)
UTHORS: Isagulyants, V. I., Tishkova, V. N., Favorskaya, N. A.

Synthesis of mineral-oil and motor-fuel additives on the TITLE:

basis of substituted phenols

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 410-411, PERIODICAL:

abstract 20M160 ([Tr.] Groznensk. neft. in-t, sb. 23,

1960, 132-136)

TEXT: Schemes for the synthesis of multifunctional additives of the following types are given: metallic salts of sulfides and disulfides of alkyl phenols; metallic salts of diether dithiophosphoric acids, whose ether groups were obtained from disulfides of alkyl phenols; dialkyl amino salts of diether dithiophosphoric acids, whose ether groups were obtained from disulfides of alkyl phenols; Ca and Ba phenolates obtained by chloromethylation of the condensation products of alkyl phenols with CH20, by reaction of the chloromethylated products with metallic salts of diether dithiophosphoric acids, and by subsequent treatment with Ca(OH),

Card 1/2

30650

Synthesis of mineral-oil and...

S/081/61/000/020/085/089 B110/B147

or Ba(OH)₂. A new method was worked out for synthesizing the oxidation-inhibiting additive 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methyl phenol (I) by alkylation of dicresol (mixture of p-cresols and m-cresols) with the butane-butylene fraction in the presence of H₂SO₄. By treatment with aqueous alkali in the presence of a solvent, the alkylate is separated into a solution of I in the solvent and into an aqueous alkaline solution which contains other alkylation products of dicresol. The periods for which ethylated gasoline with an addition of I and some of its synthesized homologs remain stable are indicated. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

8/081/61/000/020/075/089 B106/B147

AUTHORS:

Isagulyants, V. I., Tishkova, V. N., Ivanov, S. K.

TITLE:

Ionites and their use in catalytic synthesis

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 321, abstract 20L45 ([Tr.] Groznensk. neft. in-t, sb. 23, 1960, 137-145)

TEXT: The alkylation reaction of phenol with a fraction of polymer gasoline in the presence of cationite Ky-2 (KU-2) was investigated under static conditions and according to a continuous system. The dependence of the phenol conversion rate on the temperature and reaction time was determined. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

36,850

S/081/62/000/006/086/117 B167/B101

11.9700

AUTHORS: Tishkova, V. N., Isagulyants, V. I., Chang Hsiu-cheng,

Utomiyeva, N. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of diether dithiophosphoric acids and their

derivatives on the basis of substituted phenols. Use of

these materials as additives to petroleum products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 541, abstract

6M259 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M.,

Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 34-48)

TEXT: Starting with diether dithiophosphoric acids (I), prepared from P_2S_5 and alkyl phenols in toluene solution, 35 compounds have been synthesized and studied as possible anti-oxidant and wetting additives to motor oils. Their anti-oxidant action was studied in a solution of mineral oil MI-16 (MI-16) by the thermal oxidation stability [OCI 4953-49 (GOST 4953-49) and vaporizability [OCI 5737-53 (GOST 5737-53) methods; their wetting power was measured on a \$\Pi\text{8} (PZV)\$ apparatus. The Ca salts of I, the I of which was prepared by the reaction of P_2S_5 with Card 1/3

Synthesis of diether dithiophosphoric ... S/081/62/000/006/086/117

mono-alkyl phenol disulfides or with mono-alkyl phenols (alkyls: tert- C_4H_9 , tert- C_5H_{11} , and tert- C_8H_{17}), had both anti-oxidant and wetting properties, but the basic Ca salts had a stronger wetting action and a weaker anti-oxidant action that the neutral Ca salts, which were powerful anti-oxidant but indifferent wetting agents. The most attractive additive is the basic Ca salt of I prepared from the disulfide of tert-octyl phenol (the multifunctional additive HT-22k (IP-22k)) and also the neutral Ca salt of the same I (the anti-oxidant additive All-22k (AN-22k)). The Ba salts differed little in activity from the Ca salts, but the Zn salts had a high anti-oxidant and a poor wetting action. The strongest anti-oxidant effect was observed with the Zn salt of I prepared from tert-octyl phenol, bis-tert-octyl phenol with a methylene bridge, or bis-tert-octyl phenol with a disulfide bridge. By neutralizing I with organic bases (a-methyl stearylamine, octadecylamine, guanidine, and the diamide of sebacic acid) ash-free additives were prepared. The neutralization was carried out in a benzene medium at 40°C (amines) or 160°C (diamide). These ashless additives had no wetting action, but were good anti-oxidants, especially the guanidine salt of I prepared from octyl phenol disulfide. The esters of I, prepared from 1 mole of I and 1 mole of propylene oxide, also had

Synthesis of diether dithiophosphoric ... S/081/62/000/006/086/117 B167/B101

no wetting action but were good anti-oxidants, and were furthermore effective stabilizers for oil solutions of other additives. A group of compounds of the type 2,2-methylene-bis(methyl-4-tert-octyl phenol 6-dialkyl dithiophosphate) phenolate was prepared by condensing a chloromethylated alkyl phenol or its disulfide with the sodium salt of I (1.5-3 hours' heating at 70-80° in ethanol solution, followed by neutralization of the condensation product with Ba(OH₂)). Ethers of diamidodithiophosphates were prepared by the reaction of P₂S₅ with 4-RC₆H₄OP(NH₂)₂ (in kerosene solution, 2 hours at 179-185°); neutralization with Ba(OH)₂ affords 4-RC₆H₄OPNHP(S)(SH)NH. Compounds of the last two groups were similar in properties to the Ca and Ba salts of I. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 3/3

82959

S/065/60/000/004/003/017 E071/E435

15.6400

Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N. and Grushevenko, I.A.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Card 1/3

Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of

Polyglycol Esters 7

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.4,

A systematic investigation of condensation reaction of TEXT : propylene oxide with phenols, substituted phenols (butyl and actylphenols) and alcohols (propyl, isopropyl, isoamyl, heptyl, octyl and 2-ethylhexanol) was carried out in order to produce synthetic lubricating oils (polyglycol esters) and to test their Altogether 39 specimens of synthetic low temperature properties. The physico-chemical properties of polyglycol oils were prepared. esters based on propylene and phenols are given in Table 1, of those based on propylene and alcohols produced at atmospheric pressure are given in Table 2 and of those produced in an autoclave The experimental procedure is described in are given in Table 3. In respect of polyglycol esters based on phenols, some detail. the following relationships were found: 1. With increasing number of propylene groups in the molecule the

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Production of Synthetic Lubricating Oils of the Type of Polyglycol Esters

viscosity of polyglycol ester increases and its solidification temperature decreases.

- 2. With increasing molecular weight of the starting substituted phenol, the viscosity of the oil produced increases but its temperature-viscosity properties somewhat deteriorate.
- 3. Condensation of propylene oxide with phenol takes place easier than with a substituted phenol.

 In respect of esters based on alcohols the following

In respect of esters based on alcohols the following relationships were found:

- 1. The viscosity of a polyglycol ester increases with increasing amount of propylene oxide added to the alcohol.
- 2. With increasing viscosity of polyglycol esters, their solidification temperature also increases as well as the ratio of $\sqrt{50}/100$.
- 3. With increasing number of carbon atoms in the molecule of alcohol, the absolute value of the viscosity and solidification temperature of the polyglycol ester increases. The value of the ratio of 150/100 remains practically unchanged.

 Card 2/3

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4. Polyglycolic esters produced from normal alcohols possess a higher solidification temperature than those produced from corresponding iso alcohols.

Polyglycolic ester from experiment 13 was submitted to oxidation by air according to the VTI method, whereupon its resistance to oxidation was established. It was found that polyglycol esters based on propylene oxide and alcohols possess better low temperature properties than those based on phenols. By varying the ratio of of various viscosity and good low temperature properties can be obtained. It was also shown that alcohols produced at present on an industrial scale (isopropyl) can be utilized for the purpose. English.

ASSOCIATION: MINKh i GP im. Gubkina
(MINKh and GP imeni Gubkin)

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755820005-8 \$/081/62/000/008/044/057 Isagulyants, V. I., Tishkova, V. H., Yemel'yanova, L. M., B156/B101 The synthesis and properties of polyclycol ethers and their use as components of cumbhatia oils and additions The synthesis and properties of puly additives use as components of synthetic oils and additives Grushevenko, I. A. Referativnyy zhurnal. Xhimiya, no. 8, 1962, 484, abstract toplivam. M., waslam i toplivam. M., energy (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., 11 9.700 AUTHORS: TEXT: A number of polyglycol ethers (I) were synthesized by the condensation of phenols and alcohols containing different molecular amounts of tion of phenols and alcohols containing TEXT: A number of polyglycol ethers (I) were synthesized by the condensa amounts of amounts of alcohols containing different molecular amounts of NaON (1% of the raw material) as tion of phenols and alcohols containing NaON (1% of the raw material) to propylene oxide (II) in the presence of NaON (1% of phenol with (in propylene oxide I) were produced by the condensation of phenol with (in catalyst. TITLE: propylene oxide (II) in the presence of NaOH (1% of the raw material) to the condensation of phenol with (in the catalyst. moles of II per mole of phenol or alcohol) 1.2.3.4.5 and 15 of II. PERIODICAL: catalyst. The I were produced by the condensation of phenol with (in tert-noise of II per mole of phenol or alcohol) 1,2,3,4,5 and 15 of II, tert-noise of II per mole of phenol with 10 II, n-propanol with 15 of II, tert-noise phenol with 15 of II, tert-noise phenol with 15 of II. moles of II per mole of Phenol or alcohol) 1,2,3,4,5 and 15 of II, tertwith 10 II, n-propanol with 1,2,2.86

II per mole of Phenol or alcohol) 1,2,3,4,5 and 15 of II, n-propanol with 1,2,2.86

butyl phenol with 15 of II, tert-octyl phenol with 4 and 6 II, and 15 of II, tert-octyl phenol with 4 and 6 II, and 15 of II, and 16 II, and 17 octanol with 4 and 18 II, octanol with 4 and 4 II, octanol with 2 and 4 II, octanol with 2 and 4 II, points n20p, d20, gel points n4 and 8 II, heptanol with 8 II. The boiling points n20p, d20, gel points n20p, d card 1/2

The synthesis and properties ...

S/081/62/000/008/044/057 B156/B101

viscosities at different temperatures are given for the I produced. Increasing the number of II groups in the I increases the viscosity of the I. The I produced on an alcohol base (gel points between -52 and points between -28 and -43°C). The authors consider that it will be effective to add certain of the I to the compositions of additives for [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; FAVORSKAYA, N.A.; TISHKOVA, V.N.

Synthesis of 2, 6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol. Zhur.prikl.khim.
34 no.3:693-694 Mr '61.

(Cresol)

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TISHKOVA, V.N.; ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; PAPOK, k.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

Synthesizing a new antioxidizing additive to lubricating cills for forced working engines. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:105-109 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

ISAGELYAITS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.M.; BOLOTOVA, G.I.; Fill itematic, J.M.

Synthesis of substituted distomic phenols of tertiary outyleyrocatechol, tertiary butylhydroquinone, and tertiary butylresorcinol. catechol, tertiary butylhydroquinone, and tertiary butylresorcinol. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2729-2733 p *164. (Hibb 18:3)

ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.N.; CHZHAN SYU-CHZHEN [Chang Hsiu-cheng]

Synthesis of new multifunctional additives on a base of textamylphenol. Trudy MINKHIGP no.37:116-125 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

ISZAGULJANC, V.II. [Isagulyants, V.I.]; TISKOVA, V.N. [Tishkova, V.II.] GRUSEVENKO, I.A. [Grushevenko, I.A.]; FEJER, Domonkosne [Translator]

Preparing polyglycolether-type synthetic lubricants. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:33-39 163.

- 1. Leningradi Tudomanyegyetem (for Tishkova, Grushevenko).
- 2. Ormeny Tanacskoztarsasag Tudomanyos Akademiajanak rendes tagja (for Iszaguljanc.).

ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.N.; AMAR, Sh.; BYL'CHINSKAYA, M.

Production of synthetic lubricating oils of the type of monc- and dicarboxylic acid esters. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.2:15-20 F '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti ifa. akademika Gubkina.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4008702

5/2982/63/000/044/0105/0109

AUTHOR: Tishkova, V. N.; Isagulyants, V. I.; Papok, K. K.; Zuseva, B. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of a new antioxidative fuel oil additive for engines operating under a loading

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promy*shlennosti. Trudy*, no. 44, 1963. Neftekhimiya, pererabotka nefti i gaza, 105-109

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, EP, extreme pressure, extreme pressure lubricant, antioxidant, lube oil additive, detergent additive, phosphorodithioic acid. diester-. calcium salt, dithiophosphoric acid.diester-.calcium salt, AN-22K additive, phosphorodithioic acid.octylphenol diester, octylphenol, SB-3 detergent additive, detergent oil, detergent lubricating oil, lubricating oil detergent

ABSTRACT: The authors synthesized lube oil additive AN-22K, a neutral calcium salt of the dioctylphenyl ester of dithiophosphoric acid, in four stages: 1) alkylation of phenol with dissobutylene in the presence of the cationic reagent KU-2; 2) preparation of octylphenol disulfide by reaction of octylphenol with sulfur monochloride; 3) preparation of the diester of dithiophosphoric acid by reaction of the octylphenol disulfide with phosphorus pentasulfide; 4) neutralization of the acid obtained by calcium hydroxide. The additive is a solid of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4008702

cinnamon coloration, becoming yellow when powdered, and has a mol. weight of 1200. It was tested with lube oil MT-16. It produced the best results when used as a composition additive in a 1:2 mixture with the sulfonate additive SB-3 and exceeded the performance characteristics of the phosphorus-containing additives MN I-IP-22k and vniinp-360. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 illustration.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promy*shlennosti, Moscow (Institute for petroleum chemistry and the gas industry)

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Card 2/2

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Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N., Amar, Sh., AUTHORS:

Byl'chinskaya, M.

Preparation of synthetic lubricating oils of the type TITLE:

of complex esters of mono- and dicarboxylic acids

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.2, 1963,

15-20

Adipic and sebacic acids were esterified at 120 to 140°C with isoamyl-n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-nonyl, and n-decyl alcohols, using cation exchanger KY-2 (KU-2) as catalyst (16% wt of the acids). Anion-exchanger AB-17 (AV-17) was used after the esterification to remove residual acids from To minimize the formation of acid esters (half esters) an excess of the alcohols (25 to 50% theoretical) was An ester of technical C5 - C6 fatty acids with pentaerythrit-The yields for all the esters ranged from ol was also prepared. Di-2-ethylhexylsebacate, di-2-ethylhexyladipate and diisoamyladipate had setting points of less than -60°C and may be suitable as components of synthetic lubricating oils. Di-2-ethylhexylsebacate and the pentaerythritol ester are the most Card 1/2

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Preparation of synthetic ...

promising esters for practical applications (viscosity at 100°C: 3.20 and 4.32 cst respectively; setting points: -60 and -65°C respectively; viscosity indices: 155 and 138 respectively). The use of ion exchangers as esterification catalysts presents many advantages over catalysts such as ZnO and H₂SO₄. The advantages are: relatively low esterification temperature, high yields, possibility of using continuous esterification processes, ease of separation of the catalyst from the products. The catalyst can be used several times and can be regenerated easily. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: MINKh and GP imeni Gubkin

Card 2/2

Mathods for determining the essential oil content of engenol basil. Masl.-shir. proc. 27 no.7:34-36 Jl '61.

1. Thentral mays histonesing. 1:bonstoriya Urewlendy. pishchevoy promyshlemosti Krasnodarshogo sevantia.cza (for Aleshina).

2. Matyrbovsky offermalichny social "Elit" (for Tish ova). 3. Krasnosratysky offromshichny sovihoz-zavod (for Curvich).

(Basonco and essential oils)

(Basil(Sotany))